# CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.] Charlotte, (N. C.) March 4, 1836. [NO. 283.

R. H. BADHAM, *Editor*,
T. J. HOLTON, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

**TERMS:**

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.

☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

*Agent.*—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.


**WEEKLY ALMANAC.**

| MARCH, 1836. | Sun rises | Sun sets | MOON'S PHASES |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 Friday, | 6 15 | 5 41 | |
| 5 Saturday, | 6 18 | 5 42 | *For March, 1836.* |
| 6 Sunday, | 6 17 | 5 43 | D. H. M. |
| 7 Monday, | 6 16 | 5 44 | Full 3 4 36 morn. |
| 8 Tuesday, | 6 15 | 5 45 | Last 10 4 11 morn. |
| 9 Wednesday | 6 13 | 5 47 | New 17 3 44 morn. |
| 10 Thursday, | 6 12 | 5 48 | First 25 9 8 morn. |

## HISTORY
OF THE
## Loss of the Fortification Bill,
AND THE 3,000,000 APPROPRIATION,
*At the last Session of Congress.*

## Speech of Mr. Wise, of Va.
[CONCLUDED.]

Sir, I am willing to take all responsibility which belongs to me, and sometimes more than belongs to me, in case of emergency. But I had begun to suspect, what I suspect still, that this French war is but a *mere key to unlock the Treasury*, and that *Congress* is to be *made*, through the cry of *national defence, to take the responsibility of turning it, and opening the door for patronage.* If the money should happen to be required, and the appropriation be popular, the praises all would be shouted to the Executive, who had not recommended it; and, if unnecessary and unpopular, the curses and the blame would be sure to fall on Congress. I, therefore, sir, was determined, so far as I could, to block the game—to make those who should, take the responsibility. I was willing, and am still, to vote for any reasonable appropriation, *if called for*, but I was determined to know what additional appropriation would be "*in accordance with the views of the Executive*," *before the election of the next Congress!* Accordingly, sir, it was proposed in the Committee on Naval Affairs to *inquire* of the Secretary of the Navy *whether any additional appropriation for the increase of the Navy* was required. This *inquiry* was directed to be made by our honorable chairman, (Mr. Jarvis,) sometime before he offered his resolution of the 11th instant, and was then pending. No answer had been returned to the Committee on Naval Affairs, though it seems non an answer had been given to the honorable chairman. Now, sir, when the honorable chairman offered that resolution, will it be believed that *he knew*, the answer from the Secretary, that he (the Secretary) *had declined to answer the inquiry of the committee?* When the honorable chairman offered that resolution, sir, he did not state that his committee *had already inquired*, and *could get no answer.* I did not know then, though a member of the committee, *that our inquiry had been refused an answer*, and thought it was still pending. If still pending, I thought the resolution supererogatory. To ascertain whether our inquiry had been answered, it will be recollected that *I attempted to ask a question* of the honorable chairman before I opposed his resolution; that question was, *whether the inquiry, on the very same subject of the resolution which we had already anticipated, had been answered by the Department?* I hope it is still remembered by the House how I was prevented from obtaining the answer which I desired from the honorable chairman. I asked the question; the chairman was rising to answer, when the Speaker asked, "Does the gentleman from Virginia yield the floor?" "Yes, to have his question answered by the gentleman from Maine," (Mr. Jarvis.) The question was repeated, and *again and again interrupted by the Speaker in the same way*, until I gave up, sir, in despair, the attempt to obtain the answer which was so necessary for the correct information of the House. It was the first time since I have been a member, sir, that I ever saw a gentleman thus interrupted and positively prevented from obtaining an answer to an inquiry for information courteously put to a member in his seat.

But, sir, I can confirm a remark which was made the other day, that the Speaker may, if he will, by many tricks upon order and courtesy too, exercise undue powers over the proceedings of this body. So it was; an honest inquiry was, it seemed to me designedly, stifled in the case which I put. The answer was not obtained, which, if it had been obtained, I flatter myself there would have been apparently either no necessity for the resolution of the honorable chairman, or there would have been no minority of 18. The resolution passed with a vote in the affirmative, of 164. And what then did the Committee on Naval Affairs do? How "inquire into the expediency of increasing the naval force in commission," without going right back to the Department, which had already once refused to answer the very same inquiry? We did order *a written* inquiry to be immediately directed to the Secretary, which is now answered by a *written* communication, but which also, I am told, would not have been answered, but for a circumstance and an influence which I am not authorized, to name. Yes, sir, the answer has at last come, and what does it disclose? Why, that the Department *does want more than six millions for the Navy alone!* The Department of War also has, within this week, crept out of its shell, and called for more than *five millions! Eleven millions* now, instead of *three millions* actually wanted, and if wanted now, was wanting on the 3d of March, 1835, and *no call, no recommendation, no estimates, until almost this very moment!!* Now, sir, does this need comment? *Has there not been clearly an attempt to shuffle off responsibility on Congress?* Is it not a plain case that "*the party*" and its Departments have been longing wishfully for a full sweep at the public coffers, but *they wanted you and I to take out the money for them?* If we refuse, the cry is raised, "*You are against defending the country; the next step for you is to join the enemy!*"

Sir, I will not put my hand into the Treasury of the People until I know *specifically for what* their money is to be expended. Why, sir, even after the House had adopted the resolution to inquire, and before an answer, by some new mode of appropriating, the Committee of Ways and Means, to insure relief to the Secretary, I suppose, reported an increase of two millions to the ordinary Navy bill, voluntarily, and without any call or information from the Department, for aught we know! Sir, this mode of *voluntarily appropriating enormous sums without message, without estimates, without recommendation or information, or responsibility on the part of the Executive, other than in expending them*, will soon corrupt the Government, and make Congress but the mere tool of the Executive! And now, sir, what judgment shall be passed upon the same Secretary of the Navy, who *admits now*, by his own showing, that more than six millions additional are and have been all the time required for the "increase of the Navy," and who yet has never made any recommendation whatever, either to this or the last Congress, except for two frigates, three sloops of war, and four steam vessels, which was meant as an increase to the peace establishment only, up to this week of this session? Will the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Hawes) now embrace him in his mortification and regret, and hand him over to the executioner for not defending the country?

Sir, my distinguished friend from South Carolina (Mr. Thompson) told the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cambreleng) the other day that "*it is the fashion of 'THE PARTY' not to shrink from responsibility.*" My honorable friend has convinced me that he is a most excellent judge of men and things, but he was mistaken that time. No, sir, *General Jackson*, in perfect accordance with his high-toned independence of mind and action, *assumes responsibility*, but "*the party*" *shrinks*, and skulks, and dodges, in fear and trembling! When Jupiter shakes the empyrean heights, all the Gods tremble! When Jackson frowns and stamps his foot, *rises* in his majesty and says, "*I take the responsibility!*" all the sycophants of "*the party*" quake with fear! Witness the deposite question. When the President went forth in doubtful contest against the Bank, there was a "*little man*" who trembled from his hair to his heels—[here some one said he had no hair]—right, sir, his head is bald—from the crown, then, of his head to the sole of his foot. His knees smote together with fright during the battle, but the moment the victory was achieved, out sprung the Lilliputian from behind the Old Hero, and strutted, hectoring over the dead body of the monster monopoly! So it was, sir, with that *three millions* amendment. I have no doubt the *President* was independent and honest enough to have recommended it boldly, *but "the party" leaders kept the recommendation secret;* and when the sum was reduced so low as to disappoint the Old Hero, and to rouse his wrath *to veto the bill*, "*the party*" were manœuvring, and dodging, and whispering, and cutting and shuffling, through the Capitol, and sending billets *to change the responsibility of the failure of the fortification bill from the President to the Senate!* That is the secret. Sir, when it is found that any measure will *succeed* and aggrandize the "*little man*," then "*the party*" will take the responsibility—not before. So it was this very session with this very same Secretary of our Navy. If there had been no responsibility, no popularity to risk in recommending six millions for the increase of the Navy, the service would not now be suffering for appropriations. But, Mr. Speaker, there is a certain class of men who, put them where you will, in any situation in life, will *piddle*—I mean old bachelors!—I never will henceforth support any man for the Presidency who will *appoint a bachelor* to any office of honor or profit, and especially of *responsibility*. An old bachelor, sir, is a "*withered fig tree*"—he is a "*vis inertiæ*." Old bachelors are too near akin to old maids!

Sir, when the Executive desires an appropriation, if he will "give me the information of the state of the Union," which he is bound to give, and show me that the public good requires it, and how and for what it is to be made, I, for one, will never be niggardly in voting supplies. The Naval Committee has already, without recommendation from the Executive, or instruction from the House, of its own motion, inquired into the expediency of increased appropriations. My policy and views are the same as when I voted for the three millions amendment. If war is to come, I fear only the consequences of being unprepared. We have the sinews of war, and should apply them in time. With an overflowing Treasury, and a quarrel with France to settle, I would have voted liberally the supplies asked for, *but until now none have been called for.* I am for peace—peace! for the sake of peace! But if war *must* come, we *must be ready.* Since the rejection of the most conciliatory overture of compromise, unless there be a mediation of some sort, I cannot see how war is to be avoided. France will not strike, but she will not pay the money. We will not explain, it seems, and leaving the cause of war on our part, we cannot remain inactive. But, sir, I do not mean to say I am for war, or to discuss the question at all. I only mean now to say that I shall not take part with France against the President, much less will I against the Congress of the United States. I shall go for my country, "*right or wrong.*" And, sir, as I would not—I am sure the President will agree with me in this, for he knows all about the sport—pit a *game chicken without his gaffs on*, I might, perhaps, *a desirous*, just to see him killed. Much less would I send out our old ships, which have whipped the proudest of England's navy, to fight Frenchmen, without batteries complete, and the gallant sons of our Army and Navy, without sword and buckler, and mail of triple steel! But, sir, I must have the recommendation, the estimates, the data, and there must be no juggling! Let the Executive come forward and recommend what is to be done. I will rely chiefly upon his knowledge of the wars. He should have come forward last session. We must have communications from the Departments. They know of the necessity, of which we are ignorant. Even the "*fourth department*" of the Government, the Globe, has been furnished with more information than has been given to us, to whom it is *all, all, without reservation*, due. If war does depend upon the will of *one man*, he will have enough to do his bidding, to vote when he bids them to vote, to be silent when he bids them; in short, to say "ay or no," as he may prompt!

Sir, I must hereafter—I have been bitten once by low party tricks and chicanery practised to put an immense sum at the *secret service of "the party"*—I say I must hereafter know to a certainty that an appropriation is to be applied to the purposes *of national defence*, and not of *electioneering*, before I vote for it. Every man in the Government is now authorized and *franked* to electioneer, from Indian agents and postmasters up to the President. *We now have a President electioneering for his successor*, and it is time the nation was told of it with the voice of a trumpet! Sir, since the publication of that letter of outrageous *dictation*, and of justification of "the Government patronage in conflict with the purity of elections;" that letter to the member of the Tennessee Legislature, which appears in the Government Official, and is there not only justified but lauded, *claiming the right to employ all his constitutional powers to expunge a resolution of one branch of Congress*, and the right to interfere with the independence of State and Federal Legislatures, I feel constrained, by the love I bear my country, to "cry aloud and spare not!" Sir, I wish to see the public mind concentrated on those facts.

But to return from this digression. The three millions amendment passed; and, after a disagreement, the Senate *adhered*. Was it disrespectful to adhere? The gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) who I thought was "in a stew" all that dreadful night, seems now to have a holy horror of the word "*adhere.*" I understand the Senate, sir, as strongly asserting only the doctrine of *specific appropriation*; not as dissenting from the ordinary items of the bill, and not as objecting to a reasonable amount of additional appropriation formally enacted. The *Senate*, sir, *did not know the secrets!* And shall the Senators—among the rest an honored Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. White,) who knows his duty generally as well as any man, *without being told*, who was *once* trusted by the President first of any, and deserves now to be trusted with his confidence more than all his *present friends*, who, when he was in confidence, kept it honorably, and the *confidence itself* was *honorable and patriotic*—shall they, shall he, be accused and condemned for *not knowing* without *hearing* the Executive secret? *Shall he be required to know without being told—to vote without knowing why?* Why, sir, the service is hard enough to do the sovereign will and good pleasure of potentates when the bidding comes loud and authoritatively, and that Senator is not one who is likely to obey *orders* from any power but that of his own People and their Legislature; but to do the will of his master *without bidding, and to know that will without being told*, is too much to expect of any slave. If this is a sin, I hope, sir, that he and his friends will ever have to plead guilty. Sir, the Senate knew no "why or wherefore" whatever for the passage of that amendment—they were taken by surprise—they respectfully *disagreed.* The House refused to *recede*, and *insisted.* The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) *voted to recede* from the three millions amendment, and yet yesterday he asserted that any one "who would refuse to vote for that amendment had but one other step to take, and that step would be to join the enemy and assist in battering down the walls of the Capitol!"

[Mr. Adams here rose to explain. He had made no personal allusion, he said, to any member of this Congress, nor to any individual member of the last Congress. He had *personified a sentiment*, and his remarks were applied to that personification.]

Mr. Wise. I am glad to stand corrected, I quoted the language in order to be put right. "The personification of a sentiment!" I see it, sir; I can give it form, size, color—a skin, muscle, bone, and sinew. I can make it a palpable man, whose cranium the phrenologists would mark as very intellectual. I understand now that this *is a Massachusetts* war, and it is not for me, sir, to meddle with it. If I understand the gentleman's explanation for *receding*, it was to prevent the loss of the bill; and yet, sir, when the House was for *adhering*, did he not adhere too? [Mr. Adams shook his head.] So it is, the gentleman did vote for *once—twice to recede.* Generally, if any man ever does *adhere, adhere, and adhere, it is he!* I voted for the amendment, and *adhered* to it throughout. I was not in the *secret.* I was on the verge of a precipice, and I might have had to thank the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. A.) for a vote which might have saved me from an awful plunge into error.

When the House asked *for* a conference, the Senate readily agreed, and appointed conferees on its part. The conferees of the two Houses agreed on reducing the appropriation from three millions to eight hundred thousand dollars, and on making it more specific. And I now again ask the honorable gentleman from New York, (Mr. Cambreleng,) the chairman of the conferees of the House, whether, when he left the conference after agreement to report, he did not intend to report? Why did he not report? Sir, I said yesterday there were two conjectures. I say now there are three modes of accounting for the failure of the honorable gentleman's intention. One is, that the report failed because of a word in the ear, whispered by two high functionaries between the conference room and THAT *door*, (pointing to the door next to the Speaker's room,) or the gentleman's seat in the House. Were there not two "*busy bodies*" in the way of the duty to report? Another is, sir, that there was a special communication, a billet-doux, handed to the honorable gentleman (Mr. Cambreleng) in his seat, after he came in from the conference. Was there such a billet, and what was its purport? A third is, that there was a special visit in person from a certain distinguished Senator of "the party," (Mr. Silas Wright, Jr.) What did he say? Was not the burden of all three, the whisper, the billet, and the special messenger—the Senator stooped low from his high degree, to become a runner between the two Houses—that the conferees of the House had done wrong to agree to reduce the sum? That $800,000 was a "poor pitiful sum," which would not satisfy the President? That the President had risen up in wrath, and sworn that he would veto the bill, because the Senate had refused the whole grant of three millions, and that they should be made to bear the loss of the whole bill? Did not the intrigue then assume a *double* aspect of policy, to ward off from the President the responsibility of vetoing the bill, which he had sworn to veto, and to throw the responsibility and odium of the failure of the bill on the Senate? This was the abominable game; it was too bad to juggle us first out of our independence of legislation, and then out of our character! There are *five* high witnesses to attest these acts, if a committee be appointed to inquire, who may be called on. You may go to the *first, second, third, fourth*, and *fifth* highest officers of your Government, and, sir, I should like to see them thoroughly cross-examined. We have had a most important fact disclosed lately. The secret journal of the Senate has been opened, and a certain endorsement of its clerk has been exposed. Now, sir, that Secretary of the Senate is a most excellent, good, and pious man, with a high and due sense of propriety. He would be cautious to endorse nothing which was not only true, but proper to be endorsed. But I must ask if all was endorsed which was said? I could not shut my ears, sir, to the rumors which passed from seat to seat that awful night. Suppose the Senate did send a message to the Executive that night, rejecting a certain nomination; and suppose, in reply, the President had told the Secretary, "I WILL RECEIVE NO FURTHER COMMUNICATION FROM THE D——D RASCALS, THE SENATE IS DEFUNCT!" I am sure, sir, such an answer would have been undignified and unbecoming, and that the Secretary's strict sense of propriety, and of what was due to the President and to the Senate, would have prevented him from endorsing *all* that was said! And yet this committee, if raised, and it inquire faithfully, may bring out many such facts.

Sir, I repeat, that there was no disposition on the part of the Senate or of the House to defeat the fortification bill of last session. Both Houses did their duty, and both are now equally interested to guard against such interference for the future as actually prevented both Houses, though ready and willing, from doing their duty. Yes, sir; the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. R. M. Johnson) challenged me, at the begining of the session, to specify acts of Executive intermeddling or interference with the independence of the legislation of Congress. I gave him, sir, one pretty strong case, but here is one still stronger. None could be stronger. On the last night of the last Congress, both Houses of Congress, I assert, and have proved, were not only ready and willing, but ANXIOUSLY ENDEAVORING, to pass a law, which the President himself says, and which I admit was very important to the public interests, with large majorities in each in favor of the law, and the two Houses agreeing, by special conference, and THEY COULD NOT AND DID NOT get the bill through, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE MINIONS AND PIMPS OF THE EXECUTIVE TAMPERING WITH THEIR TOOLS in the House of Representatives!! Now, sir, if the gentleman wants a stronger case than that, I cannot imagine it. I know such was the fact; and though all "the Government" should swear to the contrary, I should know and believe the fact until the day of my death. Is it to be borne, that some twenty or thirty of a trained band shall, by reducing us below a quorum, reduce a majority of both Houses of Congress below the foot of the Executive? Shall we be thus interrupted in our business by "a fragment" of "the party," doing the bidding of their idol? Is this an administration of the Government, in the spirit and letter of the Constitution, which makes the Legislative Department independent of the Executive, and intends that it shall be a check upon the Executive? Will the People suffer this monstrous violence to the theory and practice of their Government? Oh! that I could raise my voice to a pitch of remonstrance which could go forth throughout this land; which could reach every hamlet, every home, and every heart of the People; which could speak trumpet-tongued to every man who has in his bosom a spark of the spirit of the free!! I would rouse a resistance to this misrule, this corruption, this parricide of "the party," which would soon determine whether the many or the few shall rule the destines of this Republic!

Sir, the whole mass of power which is conferred by the Constitution on all the Departments of this Government is nearly as great as the whole power of any Government on any civilized People. But the theory of our Government so distributes this power among different branches or departments, as to check and counterbalance, restrain and control, each other mutually. Power with us is so neutralized to do harm, and so well poised to do good, in the theory of our Constitution, that the Government was made free at the same time it was made efficient. But, sir, the practice of the Government has of late so perverted the theory of the Constitution, that, through corruption, we are fast becoming bound hand and foot, and a single Department is absorbing the whole mass of power. The principle of "the party" is now warring upon one of the cardinal principles of the Constitution, to keep separate, distinct, and INDEPENDENT the Legislative and the Executive Departments. That principle, without which this Government cannot remain free, is totally undermined by the policy of parties to elect legislators to support—that is, to do the will of—Presidents! Is there no jealousy of the Executive left? No espirit du corps in Congress? Gone! gone!

Sir, I must remind the House that on the Cumberland road bill there were 174 members present and voting. That the very next vote there was—no quorum.

[Here Mr. Wise read a list of the names of members who voted on the Cumberland road bill, and did not vote on the next vote or Moore and Letcher resolution. There were 66 in number. Of these, Van Buren men, 50; Opposition and for White, 16. On the Cumberland road bill there were 174 votes. Of these there were, Van Buren men, 87; Opposition and for White 87. Parties were equal on that vote. On the Letcher resolution there were 113 votes. Van Buren men, 33; Opposition and for White, 80.]

Can this extraordinary desertion of Van Buren men be accounted for but upon the supposition of design? And too, when it was known they were nearly all present in the House? While the Opposition and White men had retained their numbers to 7, there was a falling off of Van Buren men of 54!—54 out of 87! While the Opposition and White men continued in their places, giving their votes until the close of the session, the Van Buren did not again, except a small minority, answer to their names.

On Mr. Jarvis's motion to adjourn, there were 118 votes. Van Buren men, 41; Opposition and for White, 77.

On Mr. Carmichael's motion to adjourn, there were 111 votes. Van Buren men, 39; Opposition and for White, 72.

Is not the conclusion irresistible that the chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs (Mr. Cambreleng) might, at any moment after his return from the conference, until the adjournment of the House, by a nod or a whisper, have summoned from their hiding places a quorum, and saved the loss of the fortification bill? Would not Rhoderick's men have risen up at the whistle? Does not the gentleman from New York know that he might at any time have had a quorum? Did he exert himself to get a quorum? Did he not, and did not you, Mr. Speaker, busily endeavor to persuade members who had conscientious scruples not to vote to make a quorum? Did not Churchill C. Cambreleng protest, by speech on the floor (See Globe of the 5th of March, 1835,) against the right to compel members to answer the call for a quorum, when he all the time was voting himself? Did not Mr. Barringer (of North Carolina) charge the intrigue at the time, and offer to specify names? Was not Abijah Mann, Jr., (of New York,) who refused to vote on every question from the last quorum to the adjournment, sitting in the House calling for the yeas and nays, when attempts would be made to get along without a call? Did not Mr. Barringer tell him he had no right to call for yeas and nays, as he said he was no longer a member; and did he not claim to be as much a member as any body? Having, pledged himself to vote for the Letcher resolution, did he not inform Mr. Letcher he could not then vote for it? And did not Letcher reply, "I knew the Van Buren cults would slip their bridles!" When Samuel Beardsley refused to vote, did not the honorable gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Lea) move to expel him from the House?—But there were nearly 150 members who actually voted upon the three calls of yeas and nays after 12 o'clock at night. Different squads would come in and vote at different times! The leaders—oh! yes—the leaders, were all present: were they not here, of course? That was one finesse, and the other was to march and countermarch the followers so as that each one might claim to have voted. But the proof is positive that there was a quorum actually voting after the Cumberland-road bill and 12 o'clock, to the last, but voting at different times! My name is among the number of those who voted on the Cumberland road bill, and failed to vote twice afterwards. Mr. Gilmer's conduct struck me, and I hesitated to vote until I was satisfied by my colleague, (Mr. Mercer;) and when I saw the miserable, infernal game which was playing, I would have voted at all hazards, and did vote, as the journals will show, on the last vote of the session, to help make a quorum and against adjournment! And now, sir, what shall we say to these men of the immaculate—the only patriotic men, who would not for the world have had the fortification bill to fail? Shall they not have meted out to them that measure of vituperation which they have meted to the Senate? Shall they not now be hunted down with the furies and scorpions of abuse, not only for failing to do a duty which was unpardonable in the Senate, but for a knowingly wilful false accusation? Hurrah for such patriots! They are for National Defence! Oh Shame! Oh Honesty! Oh Truth!

Sir, the gentlemen have got into a hornet's nest by troubling—impudently gasconading—about the failure of that bill. They are bitten by their own dogs! Oh! yes, the hour had come for their beautiful trick. I would ask the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) if he never signed bills after 12 o'clock at night on the last night of a session, when he was President. Sir, I can prove by the manuscript minutes of your clerk, that there was a quorum in the House. Here is a book, the title of which is "23d Congress, 2d session—Minutes of the House of Representatives." In this book we find this entry on Tuesday, March the 3d, when the main question was taken on the resolution to compensate Robert P. Letcher; "Ayes 113, noes 3. No quorum—many members declined to answer, though standing at the Clerk's desk, because it was supposed to be past 12 o'clock." Only seven members were wanting then, but three afterwards, to make a quorum, and many members declined to answer! Sir, there was a quorum, and a quorum at the command of "the party." Let it never hereafter be denied.

[Mr. Wise then gave a summary review of the material facts.]

Sir, what caused the Senate to send us that message which I deem so respectful, and which the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) deems was so insolent? The Senate was warned of *treachery!*—When that *special messenger*, that Senator, was seen dodging in and out—he was no ghost, sir—if, one, he is a very *red faced* ghost, he is a *cogniac* looking ghost!—[Here Mr. Wise paused, and glanced his eye around to see if he could see him in the Hall.] The Senate, sir, was warned of treachery. They then reminded the House of the report of the conference. What less could that body do to defend itself from the Machiavelian plot against it? Was there such a spectacle ever exhibited in this Capitol before, *as a trap to set for one branch of Congress?* This message called out the jesuitical excuse that *the hour had come*—there *was no quorum*—"*sorry, regretted very much, but the Senate must take the responsibility!*" Immediately the plot revealed itself! Sir, I hope that condition of things, and this exposure, will stand a solitary warning to "*the party*" not to jeopard again the interests of the country, by its low, serville tricks of corruption! "*The party*" wished to say by resolution, in reply, that we had *finished our business, when this bill was untouched.* Hour after hour had the Senate politely waited for this fortification bill to be sent to them for *their concurrence*, and Mr. F. O. J. Smith moved to say to them—"*We have completed our business!*" And at last, sir, *the House did ignobly adjourn without completing its business, including this bill.* Sir, I have not to take back one word of what I said yesterday about the adjournment of the last Congress. Except on one solitary question I shall ever think of the last House of Representatives with *disgust.* We had a President at the last session bent, I think, on war! The House was subservient, succumbing, and servile to his wishes, on every other question but that. The temper and the example of the House on that question were noble, and worthy of imitation for all time to come. The gentleman from Massachusetts may well claim it as one of the brightest achievements of his civil career, that he united us unanimously in one of the noblest sentiments which ever actuated the patriot—however divided amongst ourselves, in our own household as brothers, to present an undivided front to a foregin foe! We acted wisely and temperately. And, sir, the real secret is, the reason the Committee on Foreign Affairs did not report sooner, not until the last moment, and then in the form of that three millions amendment, was, that the chairman (Mr. C.) *dared not* report *counter* to the sense *of the People on the one side, or the sense of the President on the other!* When we act wisely, though counter to the President, the praise redounds to the Executive; and, when any thing wrong is done, no matter by whom, the Senate is now-a-days made the scapegoat to bear all the sins of "*the party*" to which they are so much opposed!

Before I conclude, sir, permit me to reply briefly to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams.) *That* gentleman protests, with great emphasis, against the accusation of sycophancy and *man-worship to General Jackson!* We have fallen upon strange times. The times have monstrously changed, and some of us have changed with them. I am frequently at a loss, sir, to determine which side of the question that gentleman is on. At the last session he made one speech

for war, another for peace, another for war again; and, at last, I thought, was about right. It has lately been said, and I believe he authorized it by a letter to the gentleman from Rhode Island, (Mr. Pearce,) that he has changed his politics once more in his latter days. If so, sir, I shall be glad of it, for he has had the fortune always, I believe, to prostrate his own friends. I shall rejoice, sir, for another, the best evidence to Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and all the democratic States—all the *old* democratic party—where the *old federal States* and the old Hartford Convention federalist are rallying! I believe no man knows his own kind better than the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, and I know there is a great change, somehow or other, in the old Jackson party. Sir, a *new fangled democracy* has sprung up, and renegado federalists, of whom it has been said that "they haunted the graves of such men as Hamilton and Jay like vampyres," are *now among the present* democrats in the land!

The gentleman says his object in introducing this resolution is to arrive at truth, and to produce *harmony* between the two Houses of Congress. Sir, I fear his means will defeat his ends. He will, by this resolution, reanimate and arm the dead Hector, once, he says, dragged around the walls of this Capitol by the victorious Achilles. Instead of an inquiry after truth, the business of this committee will be to arraign the Senate of the United States, and to break down that body, which cannot stand much longer. It has withstood already more than I thought it could bear, and I will not consent to apply another catapulta to its walls. The gentleman will find himself mistaken. Instead of harmony, he will array House against House, and the legislative department, divided against itself, must fall. The policy of the Executive, when it means to consoliadte all power in itself, will ever be to divide and conquer. I will not aid the Executive against Congress. Instead of being united here, to a man, against encroachments of the Executive, it seems we are to be made ourselves the instruments and the tools of Executive aggrandizement. Will there be no peace in the land until every institution is prostrated to that one? I hope the gentleman does not mean to enlist us in this fatal and unprecedented war upon the Senate. Sir, if I differed as widely as the poles from the Senate on subjects of past differences, I would now, in these fearful times of consolidating all power in the Executive, endeavor to become reconciled to that body, and to meet it on common grounds of peace and harmony and united action. Behold the spectacle of the two Houses of Congress wrangling, to the destruction of each other, upon the point of dispute which failed to do the sovereign will and good pleasure of the Executive, which will and good pleasure was never graciously made known to either! Would that be the Congress which our fathers created by the Constitution to be watchful and jealous of Executive power? They created us to be a check, to preserve the equilibrium of power, and we are to quarrel about which shall yield most to a Department which at best is but co-ordinate! I say, sir, such a Congress as some would make us is not the Congress which the founders of our Government intended; and, when we yield our jealous independence, the Congress of the Constitution will be dead, dead, dead! With the power of appointing the Judiciary to decide upon laws, and with the power of controlling, by the bribes of appointment, the legislators who are to enact the laws, the President, if he will abuse his trusts, is omnipotent, and the Government is consolidated in the Executive. Oh! that I could inspire my fellow-members of this House, and the whole American People, to rise up in time against excessive Executive power! The time has come when every man, in private life and in public, when the high and the low, the rich and the poor, should meet together for the safety of the Government. Whilst that is at stake, let us conciliate and cheer each other, and say—it is not *you* of the *Senate*, nor *you* of the *House of Representatives*, who have sinned so grievously against the country, its laws, its Constitution, and the spirit of its institutions, but *you*, the minions of the Executive!

Sir, I denounce the attempt to charge the loss of the fortification bill upon the Senate, on the part of those who make it, knowing it to be false, to be a base fraud and imposition upon the country!

---

*Virginia Coal.*—We are informed that Stone Coal of the first quality has been discovered in apparently inexaustible quantities upon the property of the Catawba Iron Works Company, in this county. It is supposed to be of the description of that found in England and France, which is used in the furnaces for the manufacture of iron. It is thought to differ from any other species of Coal as yet discovered in the United States, in its freedom from those qualities which have made other Coal unfit for furnace purposes. Should this be discovered after satisfactory experiments, to be the fact, it will be immensely valuable to the proprietors. —*Buchanan Advocate.*

Some of the above described Coal has been received in this City, and is pronounced, by judges, to be of first rate quality.—*Richmond Whig.*

---

A few days ago, an Englishman, on board of one of the Hudson river steam boats, swallowed a dose of ratsbane, cut his throat, shot himself, and jumped overboard. We do not learn, says the Louisville Journal, that he offered himself any further violence.

## Rail Road Meetings.

### MEETING IN BURKE.

Agreeably to previous notice, a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Burke County was held at the Morganton Inn, on the 17th ultimo, being the week of Burke County Court, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of the contemplated Rail-way from Charleston, South Carolina, to Cincinnatti, Ohio.

The meeting was organized by calling Maj. Elisha P. Miller to the Chair, and the appointment of R. C. Pearson as Secretary.

After some explanatory remarks by the Chairman relative to the objects of the meeting, Genl. Cook, Col. Avery, Dr. Graham, B. S. Gaither, together with the Delegates from Lincoln county, Col. David Reinhardt and Marcus L. Hoke, addressed the meeting, explaining, in an able and satisfactory manner, the advantages that would be derived to the citizens of this section of country from the accomplishment of the contemplated enterprize, and the entire practicability of the route through or near Morganton, and across the Blue Ridge at McKinnie's Gap; after which, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That this meeting proceed to appoint suitable persons to examine the route from the Lincoln line to the State line, and that measures be taken to have the same surveyed and marked, and if practicable have a topographical chart made out;

Whereupon, John Sudderth, Esq., William Murphy, Jr., and Col. Isaac T. Avery, were appointed.

Believing it important to those persons who are interested in a Rail-Road from Charleston to Cincinnatti to have opportunities of a frequent interchange of opinion to cause concert of action; and believing the route by Morganton up the North Fork of the Catawba river to be the most direct, and quite practicable: therefore,

*Resolved*, That a meeting take place at Charlotte on Tuesday during the second week of the Superior Court, and that Burke and Lincoln counties send each two delegates, and that Iredell, Mecklenburg, Rowan, and Cabarrus, and any other Counties in this State and South Carolina, be requested to send delegates to said meeting.

*Resolved*, That a meeting of delegates from the counties interested, in South and North Carolina be held at Morganton on the 15th day of June next, and that such counties of Tennessee and Virginia as feel an interest in the survey of this route, be requested to send delegates to this meeting, at which it may be expected much necessary information may be had from the different delegates, which may be important to our delegates attending the Convention at Knoxville on the 4th of July next.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Salisbury papers, the Charlotte and Yorkville Journals, and the Jonesboro' (Tenn.) papers.

ELISHA P. MILLER, Chairman.
R. C. PEARSON, Secretary.

### CHARLESTON AND CINCINNATI RAIL-ROAD.—MEETING IN MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

According to the recommendation contained in the second resolution of the above proceedings at Morganton, a Public Meeting was held in the Courthouse, in this Town, on Wednesday of the second week of our Superior Court, on the subject of the contemplated Rail-Road between the Cities of Charleston and Cincinnati.

Delegates appointed at similar meetings in the Counties of Lincoln and Iredell, having arrived here on the previous day—and Col. Reinhardt, and B. M. Edney, Esqr., Delegates from Lincoln, having addressed an assembly convened, upon very slight notice, in the Courthouse on Tuesday evening at candle-light, on the subject of the proposed Rail-Road, its advantages to Western North Carolina, the selection of the best route for its location, &c.—

A Preliminary Meeting was held the next morning (Wednesday) at half past eight o'clock, by a portion of our Citizens, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements to bring the whole subject of the contemplated Road before the consideration of the People of this County, at a general Public Meeting, to be convened in the afternoon of the same day.

The meeting was organised by the appointment of Col. Reinhardt, of Lincoln, as Chairman; and of R. H. Madra, as Secretary.

The Chairman then explained, in a brief but comprehensive manner, the objects contemplated by the meeting in Morganton, under which the Delegates present, and others, had been appointed; after which,

It was proposed that the Chairman have power to unite with himself three other gentlemen, as a Committee whose duty it should be to prepare a Report on the subject of the contemplated Rail-Road, to be laid before the Public Meeting to be held in the afternoon.

This proposition was agreed to; and the Chairman appointed Mr. King, (Delegate from Iredell,) Mr. N. W. Alexander, and Mr. John Irwin, as said Committee.

The Preliminary Meeting was then adjourned.

At 2 o'clock, P. M. the Delegates from Lincoln and Iredell, a considerable number of gentlemen from the surrounding Counties, attending Court here, and numerous Citizens of our County, convened in the Courthouse, according to public invitation.

The Chairman and Secretary of the meeting in the morning, again took their stations.

Mr. King, of Iredell, from the Committee appointed for the purpose, then rose and presented the following Report to the Meeting:

The Committee to which was referred sundry propositions relative to the objects for which this meeting is convened, have bestowed upon them such consideration as the brief time allotted would allow, and respectfully Report—

That the proposed magnificent enterprize of connecting the two great Commercial Cities of Charleston and Cincinnati, by the construction of a Rail Road traversing in its route a portion of this State, is one deserving the cordial approbation and zealous support of every friend of Internal Improvement in the State. Regarding, as we do, the ultimate completion of this great work as certain, and considering the country through which it will pass, it may safely be assumed that no work of the kind has been projected, in this country, better calculated to develope the vast resources of our country, and to stimulate the energies of the community to every branch of industry and enterprize which will afford adequate compensation for labor. It is a truth which ought not and cannot be concealed from the public view, that at this time there is no portion of the United States where wealth and resources are so completely *locked up*, as the western part of North Carolina. Every effort hitherto made to overcome the difficulties of our situation, has only tended to increase our embarrassments, and rivet still closer the fetters by which the trade and the enterprise of our citizens are bound. Public confidence has been gradually weakened, whilst the parsimonious spirit which hitherto has had the ascendant in the councils of the State, has repressed every generous emotion and prejudiced every effort made for the advancement of the interest and prosperity of the State. Your Committee, however, believe that the evidences of the utility and necessity of works of the kind now under consideration, have, within a few years past, accumulated so rapidly—that so many practical refutations have been afforded to the opponents of Internal Improvements, of its countless benefits—and that, at this time, public attention is so thoroughly awakened to this subject—that opposition will hereafter be fruitless and unavailing. Every where throughout the State, the demonstrations of public opinion confirm this remark.

No one could calculate how far the accomplishment of this great work (the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road) would operate in retaining the wealth and population of our State within its limits, which is now sweeping in a tide to the West, which no man may resist. Your Committee will now briefly examine one of the proposed Routes—and they are satisfied, without saying any thing to the disparagement of other routes, or in any particular underrating their advantages, that the route passing along the dividing ridge of the waters of Broad River and the Catawba, by Morganton, and crossing the Blue Ridge at McKennie's Gap, at the source of the North Fork of the Catawba River, and thence through Carter County, (Tenn.,) is one presenting stronger claims to favorable consideration, than any other which has been proposed; and to this route, your Committee would especially invite attention. And they would here remark, that they concur generally in the views expressed, with reference to this route, at a Convention recently held in Yorkville, (S. C.) and by public meetings of the citizens of the Counties of Lincoln and Burke. The advantages of this route are: That it is shorter than any other by about 100 miles, as may be ascertained from an inspection of a map—traverses a shorter distance of mountainous country—and there are not so many difficulties to encounter: the passage through mountains here being generally in a parallel direction with that of various water-courses which form cuts in the mountains almost as low as their bases. In addition to these advantages, no route could be selected, where the materials for the construction of a Rail-Road could be procured of better quality, cheaper, or in greater abundance.—Your Committee would further remark, that it is confidently believed that there is no portion of the United States which is so generally pervaded by mineral, wealth as the region of country through which this route would pass. They are credibly informed that Coal in great abundance is to be found for the distance of one hundred miles, on this route—whilst Iron, Lime, Gypsum, Marble, Lead, Copper, and Gold, abounds at various points on the proposed route. No one could estimate what amount of Capital would be readily invested in every branch of business which require the minerals enumerated. It is not to be forgotten, also, that this route would traverse as fine a farming country as any in the world: the Counties of Burke, Rutherford, Lincoln, and other counties contiguous to the route, viz: Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Rowan, Iredell, and Wilkes. Your Committee cannot dismiss this part of the subject, without remarking on the adaption of our soil to improvement by the use of Lime and Gypsum:—it would be impossible to calculate how many thousands of acres of land would be literally fertilized, which are now valueless and thrown out of cultivation, by the application of the minerals mentioned,—to what extent the increase of production would be extended, and the prices of real property advanced. And again: no region of country is better calculated to embark extensively and profitably in the manufacture of Cotton, Wool, and indeed nearly every article which we consume.

The construction of the proposed Rail-Road, would place in juxta-position the West and the South, and produce a community of interest and feeling which would add another and strong ligament to the many which already bind these States together. It is a truth, now very generally conceeded, that upon the cheap, free, and unrestricted interchange of all commodities which are necessary for consumption, depends the prosperity of this Country; and to your Committee it appears immaterial, so far as the interest of the Citizen is concerned, whether these restraints and restrictions result from our local situation or the operation of law. The former being the condition of the people of North Carolina, it becomes them to remove them by every means in their power, precisely as it would be their duty to procure the repeal of any obnoxious law which should impose like restrictions.

A fair opportunity is now offered us—the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail-Road *will most certainly be made*—the Legislature of South Carolina is pledged to take $3,000,000 of Stock—the Legislature of Tennessee $750,000—every where public attention is directed to this great work.—Shall not we, then, who are so vitally interested, whose prosperity so essentially depends on its completion, act as becomes us?—Shall we not make one bold, fearless, and patriotic effort, which may at once redeem our character, and secure our happiness and prosperity? Let the Citizens of Western North Carolina answer, as they value the immense resources placed within their reach by a beneficent Providence, and as they desire the happiness and prosperity of their State, and its future inhabitants in all time to come.

After reading the Report, Mr. King made some pertinent remarks on the various Rail-Road projects now on foot in neighboring States and the eastern part of North Carolina—displaying in glowing colors, the great advantages to be derived from their employment in the transportation of produce, &c., and reiterating the immense benefits which might be expected to attend the completion of the contemplated Road from Cincinnati to Charleston, passing, as it must, through the richest mineral and agricultural district in the United States.

Mr. N. W. Alexander then rose, and submitted to the meeting the following resolutions; which, after having read, he advocated in a neat and forcible speech:

1. *Resolved*, (as the opinion of this meeting,) That the contemplated Rail-Road from Charleston to Cincinnati, is a project eminently worthy public favor—as being not only highly advantageous, in a pecuniary point of view, to the sections through which it will pass, but as a chain which will indissolubly connect together the social and moral interests and feelings of the inhabitants of two great and important divisions of our common country.

2. *Resolved*, That we highly approve the Report just submitted to us in relation to the route for the contemplated Rail-Road, as setting forth, in our view, the best location for it, and one abounding with advantages to Western North Carolina generally; and we earnestly recommend to the Convention to be held in Knoxville, on the 4th of July next, an impartial and disinterested consideration of the extraordinary facilities of the route set forth in the same.

3. *Resolved*, That we appoint Delegates, in conjunction with the other Counties in this State and South Carolina which feel interested in the contemplated Rail-Road, to meet in Morganton on the 15th of June next, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the gentleman appointed by the County of Lincoln to make a Topographical Survey of the proposed route. Also, that we send a Delegate from this County to the Convention to be held in Knoxville, whose duty it shall be to advocate the selection of the route which shall be agreed upon, at Morganton, as the one most calculated to benefit Western North Carolina.

4. *Resolved*, That another public meeting of the People of Mecklenburg County be held in the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Tuesday of our April Court, for the purpose of further consideration on this subject; and also for the appointment of the Delegates mentioned in the foregoing resolution.

5. *Resolved*, That John Irwin, William Carson, William Davidson, James H. Blake, James W. Osborne, N. W. Alexander, F. L. Smith, and Green W. Caldwell, be appointed a Standing Committee, whose eduty it shall be to attend, upon invitation, any public meeting relative to the said Rail-Road, which may be held in this State or South Carolina, previous to the 15th of June next;—and whose duty it shall also be to collect all such information, in relation to the same, as it may appear expedient to them should be laid before the people of this County at the adjourned public meeting to be held in this place in April.

The question being put on these resolutions, they were unanimously agreed to.

On motion of Mr. King, of Iredell, it was

6. *Resolved*, That we recommend to all the Counties in Western North Carolina, adjacent to the proposed Rail-Road route, to send Delegates to the Convention to be held in Morganton on the 15th of June.

On motion of Mr. Osborne, it was

7. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the public papers of this place, Salisbury, Raleigh, Yorkville, Charleston, Knoxville, Jonesborough, and Cincinnati.

The meeting then adjourned, until Tuesday of April County Court.

DAVID REINHARDT, Chairman.
R. H. MADRA, Secretary.

## Political.—Voice of the People.

### MEETING IN ROWAN.

On Tuesday the 16th instant, in pursuance of previous notice, a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Rowan County assembled in the Courthouse in Salisbury, to nominate a candidate for President and Vice President, a candidate for Governor, and an Elector for this District.

On motion of H. C. Jones, Genl. Thomas G. Polk was called to the Chair, and the following gentlemen requested to act as Vice Presidents, viz; R. N. Fleming, Esq., Noah Partee, Esq., Gen. Wm. H. Kerr, J. Hanes, Esq., N. Chaffin, Esq., Col. E. D. Austin, A. Roseman, Esq., and Jacob Holdsouser; and Doct. John Scott and Rufus H. Kilpatrick requested to act as Secretaries.

After a brief address from the Chair, in which the objects of the meeting were forcibly and eloquently explained, Ashbel Smith rose and introduced the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were advocated at some length by the mover, and by Mr. Craige, Mr. Jones, Mr. John Giles, and Mr. Fisher, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We, the Freemen of Rowan, believe that a people which desires long to preserve its freedom should at all times be watchful of the Agents to whom they delegate power:—that the present time, when the pensioned presses of a corrupt Administration are striving to lull the people into a false and fatal security, is one especially demanding vigilance:—that a crisis is silently and rapidly taking place in our Government, dangerous, and unless arrested, fatal to our Liberty:—that the free institutions of our beloved country, earned by the blood and treasure of our fathers, are threatened to be overwhelmed by the flood of Corruption emanating from the Federal Government through the channels of its *patronage*;—that this patronage, instead of being employed for the good of the people at large, as was intended by the framers of our Constitution, has been wickedly perverted by a set of designing men, in order to impose on the country as its next President Martin Van Buren, an individual who has shown himself inimical to Constitutional Liberty—by his endeavors to substitute man-worship for patriotism, and the love of office and its emoluments in place of the love of country;—that the Executive Branch of our government is rapidly usurping those powers which belong to the other Departments: that a regular, systematic warfare is waging against our domestic Institutions by a portion of our fellow citizens:

For these and other reasons contained in our Resolutions of May last; reasons, to which the further developements of the progress of corruption and usurpation have given an additional and most alarming weight—we again solemnly

*Resolve*, That we are opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency, because he has been dictated by the present incumbent as his successor, in derogation of the freedom of elections,—because he is the candidate of an irresponsible Cabal of Office-holders and Office-seekers, not authorized by nor representing the people:—because his public acts have shown him to be hostile to the peculiar institutions of the South, to our principles and great interests:—because his election would tend more firmly to establish that system of Official Bribing and Official Proscription for Opinion's sake, that wasteful extravagance in public expenditures, the usurpation by the Federal Executive of powers not granted by the Constitution, and the odious and coercive measures which are now sapping the foundations of our Freedom.

*Resolved*, That we are, for the same reasons, opposed to the election of R. M. Johnson to the Vice Presidency—an individual not eminent for talents or public services—a latitudinarian in construing the Constitution—a regular pensionary on the Federal Treasury—and because we are unwilling to stain the escutcheon of our country's honor by elevating to the second station in our Republic, an individual whose own life is a disgusting exemplification of the most abominable doctrine of those deadly enemies of the South, the Northern Fanatics.

*Resolved*, That we find no cause to regret the nomination we made in May last of HUGH L. WHITE to the Presidency—a native son of North Carolina, now of Tenn.—but on the other hand additional reason to give him our most efficient support for the fearless and independent stand he has maintained against the corruptionists and man-worshippers who now control the Federal Government.

*Resolved*, That we will support for the Vice Presidency JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, a powerful and fearless defender of Southern rights and principles—an unvarying and well tried Republican of the Old School, a patriot who has never bowed the knee to the political Baal of our day.

*Resolved*, That we heartily concur with our Republican Brethren of Davidson County, in recommending John Giles, Esq., as a suitable person to be placed on the White Electoral Ticket, provided this selection meet the approbation of the other county of this District.

*Resolved*, That we will support for Governor Gen. EDWARD B. DUDLEY, an old and zealous defender of Republican principles, a gentleman pledged only to the interests of our State, in opposition to the candidate of those *trading* politicians among us, whose interests are identified with the political preferment of the New York Intriguer.

*Resolved*, That the attempt of the present Executive to dictate to the people of these United States his successor in office, and to interfere with the representatives of the people on other political questions, by writing electioneering letters, transmitting partizan and electioneering speeches and papers, as in the cases of the Tennessee and Alabama Legislatures, an attack on and in derogation of the freedom and purity of elections, is a violation of his dignity and duty as President, unparalleled in the histories of the former Chief Magistrates of our Republic, unequalled except by his shameless avowal and defence of this conduct; and forms in our opinion an example fraught with most pernicious and alarming consequences.

*Resolved*, That we spurn, with contempt and detestation, the system which has been practiced by the Van Buren party, of deluding the people with splendid promises, showy legislation, and imposing but empty Treaties. And we regard the attempt to assume to themselves the claim to *peculiar Republicanism* as a part of that system of finessing.

*Resolved*, That the Committee of Vigilance be increased by the addition of the following members, whose duty it shall be to use every proper effort to arouse the people from the false security and lethargy on the subject of their dearest rights into which the corrupt agents of the present Dynasty are endeavoring to lull them:

[Here follow the names of ninety-five gentlemen, being an additional Committee of Vigilance consisting of five persons in each Captain's Company in the County, besides the original Committee appointed at the Whig Meeting in Raleigh.]

On motion of Mr. Craige,

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries, and printed in papers of this town; and that the papers throughout the State, friendly to the cause, be requested to publish the same.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

T. G. POLK, President.

Joseph Hanes, Jacob Holdshouser, W. H. Kerr, Nathan Chaffin, R. N. Flemming, Noah Partee, E. D. Austin, Adam Roseman, Vice-Presidents.

JOHN SCOTT, RUFUS H. KILPATRICK, } Secretaries.

---

We lately saw it stated in a Petersburg, (Va.) paper, that a Cotton Factory in that town, after paying a considerable rent for water power, *had realized its capital, or reimbursed the stockholders for the whole amount invested*, since 1828, a period of seven years. It is of course, now declaring large dividends and its stock greatly above par.—*Milton Spectator.*

---

We understand that Charles F. Garnett, Esq. has been appointed Chief Engineer on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

# Charlotte:

## Friday, March 4, 1836.


THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS.

*Republican Whig Ticket:*

EDWARD B. DUDLEY, *for Governor.*

HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*

JOHN TYLER, *for Vice-President.*

☞ *Report of the Director of the Mint.*—In another column we have extracted, from the Globe, an article containing an abstract of the most important information contained in a Report recently made to Congress by Dr. Patterson, Director of the Mint in Philadelphia.

It will be observed that this Report shows a decline of 200,000 dollars in the amount of Gold received at the Mint in 1835, as compared with the receipts of the previous year. In addition to the reason given in the Report, for this decline, we can state a circumstance or two, which will more satisfactorily explain the causes which have operated to produce it. We have it from the very best authority, direct from Mr. Bechtler himself, that he coined, during the year 1835, at his *Mint* in Rutherford, of native Gold, the sum of *one million and fifty thousand dollars!* This amount is much larger than he has ever coined in any preceding year, and will much more than cover the deficit in the quantity received at the Philadelphia Mint, as compared with the receipts for the years 1833 and 1834. The expense of conveying Gold to the Mint, is no doubt the main reason for this increase of Mr. Bechtler's operations for the year 1835; and this result forms another proof of the expediency of establishing Branches of the Mint in the heart of the Gold Region. At present, Gold Miners must either send the metal to Philadelphia at this expense and a risk besides, sell it to merchants at a discount, or pay Mr. Bechtler some two or three per cent for coinage—all of which difficulties serve to depress their branch of industry, and impede their prosperity. We would not be considered as decrying Mr. Bechtler's *Mint*, in the least:—on the contrary, we think the mining interest in the South much indebted to him for his assistance in giving the production of its industry a *passable shape*;—but we go for an establishment which will not only coin cheaper, but give the metal an impress of authority, as a circulating medium, which he cannot impart.

This fact of Mr. Bechtler's coining so extensively, conclusively accounts for the comparative deficit in the quantity of Gold received at the Mint last year; and we will now state another, which will show the reason why so *small a portion* of the Gold *actually produced* in this country finds its way to the Mint, for the purpose of being coined. In conversation the other day, with a scientific gentleman lately from England, on the subject of our precious metals, he assured us that American Gold is in greater demand, in England as well in this country, for manufacturing purposes, than any other; and he expressed the opinion, confidently, that two-thirds of the whole amount produced in this country is annually consumed in that way. Of this we have no doubt whatever; and it is a circumstance which should never be forgotten in any estimates which may be made of the probable amount of Gold yielded by the American Mines.

We shall give other extracts from the Report when it reaches us.

☞ *The Rail-Road Meeting.*—In a preceding column, our readers will find the proceedings of the Public Meeting held in this Town last week, agreeably to previous notice, in relation to the contemplated Rail-Road from Cincinnati (Ohio) to Charleston (S. C.) We particularly recommend to the attentive perusal of the people, the Report presented to that meeting by Mr. King, of Iredell, Chairman of the Committee appointed for the purpose. This gigantic project has an importance to the interests of the People in this part of Western North Carolina, which they have not sufficiently appreciated, but which it is hoped they will, at least, no longer neglect to consider and reflect on. That the contemplated Rail-Road, stupendous as the enterprise undoubtedly is, will ultimately, and at no distant day, *be completed* from Cincinnati to Charleston, no intelligent mind can for a moment doubt; and, if the company, after organization, should determine upon the route suggested in the Report—as no doubt they will, if proper measures be taken to lay before them the extraordinary advantages possessed by it over all other routes—who can calculate the beneficial effects which it would of necessity have upon the interest even of the citizens of Mecklenburg County itself? Should the Road be constructed immediately on the south-western bank of the Catawba river—or even should it come no nearer us than the village of Yorkville, 30 miles distant—any one can see, at a glance, how comparatively easy it would be to construct a branch of it into the heart of the rich agricultural and mineral country in this and the surrounding counties, and thus give our planters a speedy, cheap, and certain, means of sending their products to their natural market—Charleston.

But we did not set out with the intention to review the advantages to be derived from the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail-Road:—the Report to which we have already invited attention, takes this duty off our hands, and we would again respectfully press its perusal upon the reader, as well as the other information contained in the proceedings, in relation to the means proposed to be used to bring the claims of our route before the attention of the Rail-Road Company.

☞ "*Going Ahead!*"—The extraordinary promptitude with which the Whigs of North Carolina are moving on the subject of the next Presidential and Gubernatorial Elections, promises to the friends of our Constitution the most flattering results. Already have Judge White and General Dudley been unanimously nominated to the highest offices within the gift of the People of the Nation and the State, by large public meetings of the People in the Counties of Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Chatham, Davidson, Guilford, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Surry, Wake, and Yancey. And already has the Republican Whig Ball received such an onward impulse, that it cannot be stopped until every County in the State has been traversed, and the People awakened to vigilance and action by the thundering voice of warning and entreaty to arouse for the rescue of the country from the rapacious grasp of trading politicians, which accompanies its revolutions. Let it go on—and on—and let there be a full and efficient organization of all those who array themselves under the Banner of Liberty against Power, and our enemies will, as certain as fate, encounter results, in August and November next, equally as disastrous to them, as that met by the train-bands of mercenaries who fought for "*booty*," at New Orleans in 1815. With the organization of our opponents, we can give them a regular Waterloo defeat in this State whenever they meet us; without it, we may only fight to be conquered. "United we stand—divided, we fall." But from the present indications, there is no fear of division among us; and we look forward to the political battles of next summer and fall, with no anxiety but that felt for the arrival of the period of our redemption from political fear and servitude.

☞ *Mississippi Senator.*—In giving, in a late paper the result of the Senatorial election in Mississippi, we discover that we did not state the whole matter in relation to the ballotings, which we find to be somewhat interesting—conclusively proving, as it does, that *there is a Whig majority in the Legislature of that State*, notwithstanding a Van Buren man has been elected Senator! The only information we could get at then, in which the votes for the different candidates purported to be given, was in the "Raleigh Standard;" and in our haste to impart news to our readers, we took its statement, without suspicion, as the authority for what we stated to be the votes on the election. That statement, however, like too much of that paper's information, (we regret to have to say it,) turns out to be incorrect, in some important particulars. We did not learn, from it, that there had been more than one balloting, or that Mr. Poindexter had received more than seven votes; but the *fact* turns out to be, that five ballotings were had, and that Mr. P. did not receive as low a number of votes as seven at either ballot!! The following appears to be the true state of the case:

| | 1st | 2d | 3d | 4th | 5th |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Walker, | 36 | 38 | 39 | 41 | 44 |
| Plummer, | 18 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 17 |
| Poindexter, | 23 | 18 | 9 | 8 | 13 |
| Wilkins, | 0 | 7 | 15 | 12 | 8 |
| Scattering. | 7 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 |

We do not know what Mr. Wilkins' politics are, but presume them to be Whig, as Mr. Poindexter's friends appear to have voted for him. But it will be seen that the united votes of Messrs. Plummer and Poindexter, (the Whig candidates,) on the first ballot, amount to *five* more than Mr. Walker received, and would have elected either of them in his place, if the other had declined! On the next ballotings, we see Mr. Poindexter's votes divided between Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Walker. Shame on such Whigs, who would elect a brawling opponent, sooner than compromise between themselves or unite upon a third person, a political friend!

In *Louisiana*, too, on the first balloting for Senator, the Whig force outnumbered the Tory, but was not cast for one candidate—in consequence of which, a Van Buren man succeeded there too. Oh for a little of the organization of our opponents! If the Tories have a majority in the Senate of the U. States, and the Constitution be sacrificed to Gen. Jackson's love of supreme power, the Whigs of Mississippi and Louisiana will be responsible to their country and to mankind for the downfall of this glorious Republic.

☞ *The Weather.*—If last winter was notable for its cold Saturdays and its deep Snows, our opinion is that the present one is no less deservedly so, on account of its frequent *Sunday* Hail-Storms and other unusual circumstances.—During the last eight weeks, we believe there have been *five* copious falls of hail on *Sundays*, averaging from a half to three inches in depth on the earth. We have had but one Snow, which came in the night, and took its departure almost in a day. On last Sunday a great quantity of Hail fell; and during the night, with the Thermometer probably much below the freezing point, our eyes and ears were saluted with several vivid flashes of lightning and loud peals of thunder!—as palpable thunder and lightning as you would wish to have on a sultry summer evening. On Tuesday afternoon copious showers of rain descended, accompanied with more thunder and lightning—since which time the hail has disappeared from the earth, the clouds have dispersed from the sky, and we now—Wednesday morning—have a beautifully clear and pure atmosphere, with the mercury ranging at 35 degrees in the shade. We sincerely sympathise with travellers—for our roads must be in horrible plight at this time. We can even find some excuse for Mr. Kendall's letting his mails be a *leetle* more irregular in such weather as this, than they commonly are.

☞ N. B. The mail due at 4 o'clock on Thursday morning, had not arrived when our paper went to press, at 3 p.m.

☞ From the proceedings of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, recently held, we extract the following List of Appointments for the District or Circuit comprising the section of country in which our paper more particularly circulates, and a few other items of information possessing general interest to the members of the Methodist Communion.

LINCOLNTON DISTRICT.

*Lincolnton*—J. B. Anthony, W. C. Terrell.
*Morganton*—J. W. Welborn, S. Armstrong, sup.
*Rutherford*—B. Bell, W. Patterson.
*Charlotte*—D. G. M'Daniel, T. G. Postell.
*Wadesboro'*—A. M'Corquodale, D. W. Seal.
*Montgomery*—D. Derrick, M. Russell.
*Deep River*—A. B. M'Gilvray, J. P. Kirton.
*Center*—H. W. Ledbetter.
*King's Mountain*—P. Thomason.
W. M. Wightman, Agent for Randolph Macon College.
S. W. Capers, and H. Spain, Agents for Cokesbury Manual Labor School.
A. H. Mitchell, Rector of Cokesbury School.
The next Conference will be held in Wilmington, (N. C.)

☞ *Western Carolinian.*—Dr. Ashbel Smith has withdrawn from the Editorial department of the above able and independent Republican journal. From the Dr.'s valedictory we copy the following paragraph; and while we can but lament the necessity which deprives the Editorial corps of his valuable services, without hesitation we endorse his assurance to its patrons, that the Carolinian is still in the hands of a gentleman of honesty and capacity—under whose guidance we feel sure it will continue to sustain the high stand for character which it has already attained.

"Professional business renders it impossible for me to devote the time and attention which the present crisis in our affairs demands of the conductor of every honest, unbought Press. The Carolinian will hereafter be conducted by his late partner, Joseph W. Hampton—on whom, indeed, has fallen the larger share of the Editorial duties during the connection. In relinquishing the Editorial Chair entirely to Mr. Hampton, whose whole time will be henceforth devoted to it, the subscriber has the highest satisfaction, knowing that the paper is in the hands of a gentleman *honest* and *capable*."

☞ The bill to grant a State Charter to the United States Bank, has passed the Legislature of Pennsylvania, received the signature of the Governor, and been accepted by the Directors of the Bank. And Resolutions for degrading the Senators from Virginia, in Congress, by *instructing* them to *perjure* themselves, by *introducing* and *voting for Expunging Resolutions*, or resign their seats, have passed the Legislature of Virginia!—Messrs. Tyler and Leigh will doubtless resign, and give place to others who have less sacred regard for the obligations of solemn oaths.

More on both these subjects next week.

☞ GEN. DUDLEY, of New Hanover, has accepted his nomination as Governor of this State, made by the Whig Party. The Correspondence shall be given in our next.

☞ The communication from "A Republican of 1799," and some other matter, in type, but unavoidably crowded out.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SALEM CHRONICLE.]

"JEFFERSON, N. C., FEB. 18, 1836.

☞ *Small Pox.*—Two deaths reported since I last wrote, to wit. Nathan Philips, and Aaron Teague; the latter died near Cheraw, S. C., whither he had gone on business, in company with three others: the other two having returned sick, it is supposed they have spread the disease on their journey.

Cases at present, say 22, of which several are expected to terminate fatally; 4 or 5 convalescent—one (George Philips) recovered.

A meeting was held in the Court-House on Saturday last, by which strong measures were adopted to prevent the spread of the malady, and afford relief to the sufferers. A similar meeting was held at Wilkesboro' on the same day, and similar measure adopted. The citizens of the latter, much to their credit, have sent a wagon load of provisions, and two experienced nurses, (who have had the small pox) to the infected section; and the regulations, made, (if properly observed) are such as to prevent all intercourse between the afflicted families, now ten or twelve in number, and the surrounding country. Travellers wishing to pass this way, need not be in dread of getting among the disordered, as there is no case within three miles of the stage road.

So great is the alarm among the neighbors of the sick, that much difficulty is experienced in getting the dead buried. There is no physician in Ashe, and those persons who have been called on for advice, pronounced it *not to be small pox!* Are the lives of the people of N. Carolina always to remain at the mercy of *quacks?* (No allusion to the physicians of other counties.")

☞ *Florida War.*—Intelligence from St. Augustine, up to the 22d instant, has reached Charleston, by the schooners Exit and Uncas. They bring no papers, but report that nothing of importance had occurred. The U. S. troops at Camp King had left that station, to go in pursuit of the Indians. General Clinch remained there, with a garrison of Volunteers. General Eustis had opened the communication between Camp King and St. Augustine.

General Scott and his staff landed at St. Johns (E. F.) on the 20th. Active operations will no doubt be instantly begun.

A letter received here on Thursday, from Capt. Elmore, states, as we learn, that the Edgefield Volunteers, who had gone, with another company, to pursue a body of Indians that had shown themselves in the neighborhood of Bulowville, overtook them and killed 6 of their body. They had returned, without any loss.

The Lancaster Volunteers—a fine mounted corps of 68 men, commanded by Capt. Samuel Gibson—arrived in town on Friday night (the 19th;) were entertained, by our authorities at a public collation; and pursued their way the next morning.—*Columbia Telescope.*

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

*Mr. Editor:* Being in a company of gentlemen the other, I heard the following curious dialogue:

*Ques.* Have you heard of the arrival by the stage of last Thurday morning, from Raleigh?

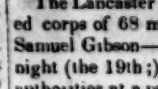
*Ans.* Yes—and I have *read it.* It acted as a violent emetic on my stomach; and I understand the same effect has been so universally experienced, as seriously to affect the price of *ipecac.* It seems that our political doctors and our steam doctors are determined, between them, to break up the business of our regular bred physicians.

After saying this Mr. Editor, the gentlemen separated. I felt curious to know what was meant, and so I asked another gentleman, who appeared to understand the conversation, to explain it to me. He told me that the "arrival from Raleigh" was a certain pamphlet recently emitted from the "Standard" office, purporting to be a *true history* of certain doings in the last Legislature—which its *concoctors* had intended to be a composing or sleeping draught to the people of Mecklenburg—but that it had had, so far, a contrary effect upon all reflecting men, and would no doubt go a good way towards cleansing many impurities in the political stomach, contrary to the hopes and expectations of the *quacks* who "got it up." Upon saying this, he also walked away, and I was left almost as much in the dark as ever. As a means of getting at the bottom of the mystery, however, I have determined to look out for one of "the pamphlets which arrived here by last Thursday's mail," and if I make any further discoveries, I may let you know of them.

Yours, curiously, &c.

*March* 1. PETER SIMPLE.


**Prepare against Small Pox!**



THE Public are informed that I have on hand a supply of the *genuine Vaccine Matter*, and will Vaccinate all who will call on me at my dwelling house, on Saturday evening next, at 3 o'clock.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

*March* 4, 1836.

**NOTICE.**

BY Virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, *on Saturday the 2d April next*, a **Likely Negro Woman** and her Children, the property of the late Samuel Henderson. Terms made known at the time of sale.

F. L. SMITH, Trustee.

*March* 3, 1836.


*From the Globe.*

GOLD MINES OF THE UNITED STATES.

We extract, from Dr. Patterson's Report on the Annual Operations of the Mint, the following Statement of the Amount of Native Gold received at the Mint since the first working of the mines in 1824:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1824, | $5,000 | 1831, | 520,000 |
| 1825, | 17,000 | 1832, | 678,000 |
| 1826, | 20,000 | 1833, | 868,000 |
| 1827, | 21,000 | 1834, | 898,000 |
| 1828, | 46,000 | 1835, | 698,000 |
| 1829, | 140,000 | | |
| 1830, | 466,000 | | $4,377,000 |

The decline in the last year is attributed, not to any failure in the Mines, but to the abstraction of laborers, who were called to other pursuits by the high prices of Southern products.

It is estimated that about *one third only* of the Gold dug out of our Mines goes to the Mint, the expense of getting there, and getting it coined, being about 4 per cent. *Most of it is used by manufacturers, or exported.* The value and product of these Mines cannot be fully developed until the Branch Mints in North Carolina and Georgia are in operation, which will be the first of January, 1837.

Of the $4,377,500 worth of native Gold carried to the Mint at Philadelphia, the different States have produced as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Virginia, | $312,900 |
| N. Carolina, | 2,317,500 |
| S. Carolina, | 242,900 |
| Georgia, | 1,478,900 |
| Tennessee, | 12,100 |
| Alabama, | 1,000 |
| Not ascertained, | 12,200 |
| | $4,377,500 |

Of the Gold deposited at the Mint, to be coined, during the year 1835, the following quantities were derived from different countries:

| | |
|---|---|
| In native gold bullion, | $698,500 |
| American Coins, of former standards, | 160,000 |
| From Europe. | 175,000 |
| From Mexico and South America | 165,000 |
| From Africa, | 57,000 |
| From Arabia, | 1,900 |
| Jewellers' base gold, | 14,600 |
| | $1,845,000 |

The small quantity received from Mexico and South America, must strike the attention of every reader. It is less than the one-fourth part of what came from Europe! The reason is, that the Mexican and South American Gold is chiefly imported into New Orleans, and as it cannot be carried from that city to Philadelphia, to be coined, at less than a dead loss of three or four per cent. to the merchant, it is therefore re-exported, and goes to countries where it is current at full value, without being re-coined, or subject to be weighed before it can pass. This single fact shows the necessity and the value of the Branch Mint at New Orleans, where the Mexican and South American Gold can be coined without loss to the merchant.

The three Branch Mints are expected to go into operation by the 1st of January, 1837. The going into operation of the three Branch Mints will be an era in the currency of the Government; and, with the aid of timely preliminary measures to insure ample supplies of bullion for coinage, and to get rid of the pestilence of small notes, will make Gold the currency of the Union.

These preliminary measures are, 1st, to repeal the ½ per cent. now charged at the mint for coinage; 2d, to transfer portions of the public revenue temporarily from the Deposite Banks to the Mints to purchase bullion and foreign coins; 3d, to drop all notes under $20 from all payments to and from the Federal Government and the General Post Office; 5th, to drop all Deposite Banks which will not drop the circulation of notes under $20. With these regulations, the toast given by President Jackson, at Nashville, a few years ago, will become a *fact*, instead of a *sentiment*.


**ATTENTION!**

***Lafayette Troop of Cavalry.***

YOU are hereby commanded to appear in Charlotte, on the 20th instant, armed and equipped according to law, for the purpose of drill, with 12 rounds of blank cartridges. All the members are requested to be punctual in their attendance; and those young men who are disposed to assist in keeping up an efficient corps of Cavalry, are also requested to meet with us on that day.

J. N. LEES, *Captain.*

*March* 2, 1836. 185

***GOLD MINE for Sale.***

ON Monday the 21st of March, will be sold at public sale, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, the Plantation lying on the Potter Road, known as the Patterson Mine. A credit of one and two years will be given, by giving bond and security.

WM. ROSS, LEWIS DINKINS, } *Executors.*

*March* 3, 1836. 184

**ATTENTION!**

***Town Company.***

YOU are hereby commanded to appear at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Saturday the 12th inst., armed and equipped according to law, for the purpose of drill.

By order of

WM. CASSELES, *Captain.*

*March* 4, 1836. 2w

N. B. A punctual attendance of the company is requested, as business of importance is expected to come before them.

*Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.*


MARRIED,

In this County, on the 24th ultimo, by Phillemon Morris, Esq., Mr. KITCHEN F. STEWART, to Miss ELIZABETH G. FESTERMAN.

DIED,

In this Town, on the 24th ultimo, Mr. FRANCIS SAUNIER, a native of Lyons, (France,) but for the last 28 years a citizen of the United States, aged 72 years.

[The N. York papers are requested to copy this.]

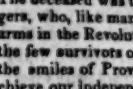
In this County, on the 27th ultimo, Mr. WILLIAM PATTERSON, in the 66th year of his age.

OBITUARY.

Died, in this County, on the 17th ultimo, Mr. SILAS RODGERS, in the 26th year of his age. The deceased was the youngest son of Hugh Rodgers, who, like many of the early settlers, took up arms in the Revolutionary struggle; and is one of the few survivors of that gallant band, who, under the smiles of Providence, nobly stood forth to achieve our independence.

In the depth of this estimable youth, we have a striking example of the transitory nature and uncertainty of time's things. Possessed of an amiable disposition—of good intellect and vigorous constitution, he entered upon life under promising circumstances, and bid fair to live as long, as usefully, and happily, as others. But what was green and fresh in the morn, withered before noon-day. "Man that is born of a woman is of few days and full of trouble. He cometh forth like a flower and is cut down: he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not." The deceased enjoyed excellent health up to the time in which he was attacked with a severe cold, which issued in consumption. It is not known at what period he embraced the Savior; but during his protracted illness, he gave evidence that he was not a stranger to the consolations of the Gospel. From the time his disease assumed a decided type, he entertained but little hopes of living as long as he did; and though he consented to employ the means for recovery, it was rather to gratify his friends, than from any well-grounded hope of their efficacy. His attention was turned to the better part, and his views directed to that "City, whose builder and maker is God." For four or five months preceding his dissolution, he entertained a good degree of confidence in the Redeemer, in whom he believed, and who he was persuaded, was able to keep that which was committed to him. In taking a survey of God's dealings with him, he appeared to be filled with gratitude; and during his long, and at times, severe illness, he manifested much patience and submission, and at no time allowed the least murmur to escape his lips. In the contemplation of death and a future world, he was calm, and watched his approaching dissolution with great composure of mind. It pleased Divine Providence, to allow him the death of the righteous—to have his latter end in peace—to retain full possession of his faculties till the last, and to finish his course with joy.

To the friends and neighbors who kindly waited upon him during his long sickness, the thanks of his family are due. To the aged parents who have been called to follow their son to the house appointed for all living, and who, looked to him as the staff of their old age, we would say, "Hear the rod and him that hath appointed it. Even to your old age I am he: and even to hoar hairs will I carry you." To his brothers and sisters: what is your loss, is his gain. You have been disappointed in your hopes; "there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother." And to his numerous friends and acquaintance, we would say, "Be ye also ready; for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of man cometh. And what I say unto you, I say unto all, watch!"—*Communicated.*

THE person who *borrowed* my Rifle Gun sometime ago, is requested to return it, or he may probably have to stand a more direct and close *shot* than this,—through the columns of the Journal—as his name is known.

B. P BOYD.

*March* 4, 1836. 1w

**NOTICE.**

ON Tuesday the 15th of March next, I will expose to public sale, at the late residence of Thomas H. Alexander, dec'd., all the personal property belonging to said dec'd., consisting of all his

*Stock of Horses, Cattle and Hogs,*
*Corn and Fodder,*
*One Road Waggon,*
*Household and Kitchen Furniture,*

and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Terms made known on the day of sale, when due attendance will be given.

J. SAMPLE DAVIS, *Executor.*

*Feb.* 20, 1836. 185

N. B. All those indebted to the estate, are requested to come forward and make payment; those having claims or demands must present them authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be bared. J. S. DAVIS.

**To Gold Miners, Owners of Mills, &c.**

***STONE CUTTING.***

THE Subscriber would inform owners of Mills, Goldminers, and all others concerned in this business, that he still continues to carry on his business in all its various branches; and will furnish

***MILL STONES,***
**Gold Rock for Grinding,**

or any other kind of dressed Rock that may be wanted, in the best manner, upon the shortest notice, and upon the most reasonable terms. The quality of his Rock is very superior, and the manner in which his work is executed, together with his attention to business and punctuality, he hopes will be a sufficient inducement for those interested, to extend to him their patronage.

Goldminers are particularly informed that the subscriber has now on hand, ready for delivery, a large number of BEDS, of different kinds, and a few RUNNERS, manufactured of the best grit, and after the most approved models.

Orders for articles in the above line by letter, if addressed to the subscriber at Salisbury, N. Caro., will meet with as prompt attention as if the person ordering were present. The subscriber can always be found at his residence, 7 miles South of Salisbury. ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

Rowan county, Feb. 27, 1836. 186

*Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this* OFFICE.

## Deferred Articles.

*Public Lands.*—There is an article in the "Standard," upon this subject, which requires notice. We would, if we could, believe that the gross misrepresentations which are therein contained, proceeded from the ignorance of the writer of the paragraph. But we cannot possibly suppose that he did not know what were the propositions affirmed in the resolutions of the Commons. What, then, must the public think of his candour, we had almost said of his honesty, when he insinuates that Mr. Clingman's resolutions surrendered 15 per cent. of the claims of North Carolina to the proceeds of the public domain? The Editor says that he has the authority of the National Intelligencer for saying that the resolutions were a mere echo of Mr. Clay's Land Bill. He had higher authority, no less than the resolutions themselves, in his possession, that they were not, in that particular at least, a 'mere echo of Mr. Clay's Bill.' We challenge the Editor to publish the resolutions of the House of Commons, and he will furnish his own readers with the materials to convict him of the grossest misrepresentation.—*Raleigh Star.*

*The Richmond Enquirer.*—Our neighbor still prates of the dangers of an election by the House—an argument in which he himself has little faith, if we may judge by his incessant iteration of it. Modest man! Modest gentlemen of the Rucker Convention! To insist that Judge White should not be voted for, nor General Harrison, nor any other individual but Mr. Van Buren, because forsooth, it may defeat an election by the People! Extravagantly modest men, to require that *their* dictation of a President be implicitly received! Why not a little practice as well as so much patriotic profession? Why not withdraw their "spoils" candidate, and let the true Republican candidate, Judge White, be elected? "*Circumstances*, quod the ingenious Editor of the Enquirer, *alters* cases!" With *him*, they alter not merely *cases*, but principles likewise. In 1824, this sturdy advocate of an *election by the People*, adhered to Mr. *Crawford*, when he *knew* he could barely get votes enough to carry him to the House! He did by no means stop here. When Mr. *Crawford* reached the House, behind Mr. Adams and General Jackson, he still urged his election by that body! The House elected Mr. Adams, and what then? Why, this pink of consistency, who was so strenuous for electing Mr. *Crawford*, who was behind Mr. Adams, was most noisy indeed in alledging *corruption* against Mr. Clay and the House, because *Gen. Jackson* was not elected instead of Mr. Adams!!!—*Richmond Whig.*

*The Missouri Magistrate.*—We perceive that the speech of Mr. Benton, the Baron Munchausen of the Senate, is going the rounds of the Van Buren papers, uncurtailed of the falsehood which it contains, and which he was forced to confess and retract on the floor of the Senate. Senator Porter, of Louisiana, then remarked that the lie would be heralded abroad, notwithstanding its exposure and retraction, and that the confession of the falsehood, though openly made by Mr. Benton, would never be heard of by those who get their information from the Globe and its copyists. His prediction is being fulfilled.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

## Agricultural Notice.

THE following Premiums will be awarded at the Annual Meeting of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society, on the last Saturday in October next.

A premium of $10 for the greatest quantity of Corn raised on an acre of Land.

A premium of $7 50 cts., for the greatest quantity of Corn raised on one acre of old reclaimed Land.

A premium of $10 for the greatest quantity of Wheat raised on one acre of Land.

A premium of $10 for the greatest quantity of Wheat raised on one acre of old reclaimed Land.

A premium of $10 for the greatest quantity of Cotton raised on one acre of any Land.

A premium of $10 for the greatest quantity of Oats raised on one acre of any Land.

A premium of $10 for the best Clover lot, seed sowed this Spring, on one acre of Land.

A correct account of the manner of Manuring, kind of Manure, quality of soil and cultivation, will be required from all those who compete for the above premiums, with an account of the quantity of grain raised, certified by some uninterested farmer.

A premium of $5 for the best Boar Pig, under one year old; and also the same premium for the best Sow Pig under one year old.

A premium of $3 for the best piece of Jeans Cloth, not less than 7 yards.

A premium of $10 for the best piece of Carpeting, not less than 20 yards.

The above premiums will be awarded to the Members of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society only.

J. SMITH, *Rec'g. Sec'y.*

*Feb.* 17, 1836. 185

*Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this* OFFICE.

## *Tailoring Business.*

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his former customers, and all others, that he will still continue to carry on, as formerly, the above business, at the former residence of Mrs. Margaret Barry's, where he will be prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

He returns his grateful thanks to those who formerly encouraged him, and hopes still to merit their patronage.

*Feb.* 23, 1836. JNO. E. HENDERSON.

## Prime Bacon

FOR SALE BY
SMITH, WILLIAMS & BOYD.

Feb. 24, 1836. 185

## *The well bred Young Horse* WHIP.

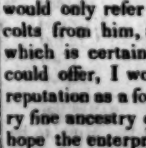
THE Subscriber informs the citizens of Mecklenburg County, that he has purchased of Wm. S. Norment, the beautiful young horse Whip, and has made arrangements to stand him at the following places, viz: Mondays at Gilbreth McKnight, Esq., 12 miles north of Charlotte; Tuesdays at my own stable; Wednesdays and Thursdays in Charlotte; and Friday and Saturdays at Dr. Smith's, in the edge of Providence Settlement; and will be let out on the most liberal terms. (See handbills.) In recommending this horse, I would only refer to men who have reared colts from him, and in viewing his colts, which is certainly the best certificate he could offer, I would be willing to risk his reputation as a foalgetter; and from the very fine ancestry of which he has sprung, I hope the enterprizing citizens of Mecklenburg will avail themselves of the present opportunity offered. Judges, view him and pass sentence.

M. W. ALEXANDER, jr.

Feb. 24, 1835. 82tf

*The much admired and Celebrated Horse*

## RATLER,



WILL COMMENCE his stand, the ensuing spring Season, at the stable of the Proprietor, two miles from Mount Mourne Post Office, on the main road leading from Charlotte to Statesville, and will be regularly at his stand, (public days excepted,) until the 14th of June, when the Season will expire. Ratler will be let to Mares at the following low prices, viz. *Fifteen Dollars* will be charged for the Season; *Eight Dollars* for the single visit, the cash paid at the time of service; and *Twenty Dollars* to ensure. Parting with the Mare forfeits the ensurance.

DESCRIPTION.—Ratler is a beautiful chesnut horse, six years old this Spring, with a small star in his forehead, near hind foot white, and nearly fifteen hands high, uniting in a high degree the grandeur and elegance of his sire, the distinguished Horse Barber, with the great substance, power and compactness of his grand-sire, the imported Horse Dion. His head and eyes are very fine, neck of good length, rising from the shoulder and joining the head exceedingly well: shoulder very oblique, capacious and strong, arm clean and muscular; back from the point of the shoulder to the loin short, and very powerful, and from the great approximation of his hip and shoulder, he has great reach; loin wide enough and very strong; thigh long, muscular, clean, and strong; hock large, and pre-eminently well formed; and his flinty legs sound, of moderate size, thin, flat, and sinewy; he stands well in his pasterns, his feet are of the best description, sufficient in size, and of smooth tough horn. His body is round and well barrelled out; and his quarters full, well proportioned and plump. His bone is remarkably fine—the backbone defying competition; his muscle is very clean, well defined and tendinous. Ratler is a handsome horse, his erect noble carriage, his mild countenance, lighted up by the steady brilliant lustre of his clear full eyes, commands the admiration of all that view him.

PEDIGREE.—No horse can boast of a richer pedigree or more illustrious ancestry. RATLER was got by the capital racer and stallion Barber, and best son of the imported horse Dion, the best racer and stallion of his day, and best son of Spadilla, the best racer and stallion of his day, and best son of the English horse Highflyer, founder of the best stock in England in his day, and best racer since the days of Childers—his dam Faith, by Pacolet. RATLER'S dam was got by the incomparable Sir Archy, begotten by Diomed, the best stallion ever imported into this country.—Ratler may safely step at this cross as an impregnable position, though it could be extended much farther; but it would take up too much room to do so, and besides the crosses it embraces is too well known to require elucidation. Nothing can be better than Ratler's pedigree on the maternal line; every cross is *first rate for blood and performance.* It is equally good on the side of his sire and dam. Through them he is immediately allied to the best Horses which have flourished in England or America up to the present time. No horse can offer a more desirable cross than Ratler—having in his veins the blood of such horses as Barber, Sir Archy, Dion, Diomede, Spadilla, Highflyer, and Pacolet. From this it may be seen that Ratler is of the purest lineage, and equal in blood to any horse, native or imported.

RATLER has been trained to the turf, and has exhibited astonishing speed and bottom. He has contended with horses of fine speed on the turf for the purse, from one mile and repeat, to three mile heats; and has always proved winner with great ease, and from the incontestible evidence this beautiful little animal has given of his speed against time, he may justly be considered the American Childers, a prodigy of speed.

RATLER'S colts are highly promising, being of fine form and size, and very generally resembling their sire in figure and gaiety. Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction, but no liability for accidents. Grain will be furnished to mares sent from a distance at the market price. Care and attention to grooming, feeding, and watering, without charge. S. B. WALLS.

*Mount Mourne, Iredell Co., N. C.*

—ALSO—

## Admiral Nelson,

Will stand the spring season, at the stable of the subscriber, and be let to Mares at the following rates, $4 the single leap; $6 the season; and $10 to ensure. Nelson, sired by a horse of the same name, is a beautiful red sorrel, 5 years old this spring, of great muscle, sinew, and bone, and of great symmetry, full 15 hands 1¼ inches high, and of a form indicating great power and action. His dam by Wild Medley. He has been trained to the turf, and gave assurance of fine speed and bottom. He has been winner of a purse two mile heats, beating his two competitors with great ease.

*February* 15, 1836. S. B. WALLS.

## THE NEXT SESSION

OF the **Female Institute,** in this place, will commence on Tuesday the first of March ensuing. Our system of Education contemplates the Intellectual, Physical, and Moral welfare of our pupils; and our course of Instruction and mode of Discipline are arranged with primary regard to these objects. Young Ladies from abroad are required to board at the Institution, where they receive the care and unremitted vigilance of the Teachers.

In addition to the fundamental and scientific branches which are taught here by the aid of Globes, Maps, and extensive Philosophical, Chemical, and other Apparatus, instruction is also given in the Latin, Greek, French, and Italian languages; in Music, Drawing, Painting, Needlework, &c.

Board and Tuition per Session of five months, $65. For other particulars we refer to our Prospectus, of which any person may obtain a copy by forwarding his address.

A. J. LEAVENWORTH,
E. M. LEAVENWOTH,
*Charlotte, N. C., Feb.* 16, 1836. *Principals.*

N. B. **A Department for Boys** under 10 years of age, has also been opened.

## REMOVAL.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO
**No. 306 Pearl St., New York.**

THE late calamitous Fire having destroyed our whole Stock of

***China, Glass, & Earthenware,***

We have taken the above spacious Warehouse, and offer for sale a most splendid assortment in the line, selected by one of the firm in England, for that purpose, comprising many new styles of Goods, got up expressly for our trade. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.
306 *Pearl Street.*

New York, Jan. 26, 1836. 81

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has lately returned from the North, where he has selected, with care and taste, some **Fine & Fashionable Articles,** which he offers to the public at reduced prices. The leading ones are:

Gold and Silver Patent *Lever, Lepine,* and Plain English and Swiss WATCHES,
Gold Guard CHAINS, also, Fob do.
Ladies Fine Gold NECKLACE,
Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle Frames, with glasses, (*white, green, blue,* and *azure,*) to suit all ages and sights,
GOLD KEYS, for Gentlemen and Ladies.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, HE HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES FROM THE NORTH, VIZ:

Brittania-ware in full sets, Fine Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Plated Castors, Rogers' Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors, best Cloth Brushes, Hair do., Table and Tooth do., a variety of PERFUMERY of the best quality, Walking Sticks and Riding Switches, Fine Pistols, (English and French,) Snuff Boxes, Percussion Caps, Pocket Books, Emerson's Fine Razor Straps, Boxes and Brushes, &c.

The above articles, added to his former stock of Watches and Jewelry, will embrace a variety, which will be sold low for Cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers.

THOMAS TROTTER.

*Charlotte, November,* 1835. 76-tf

N. B. Those who have long Standing Accounts will remember that most men need money to carry on business.

**50,000** POUNDS of ***Pickled Pork,*** for sale by Cross & Co., at the Store of John M. Morrison & Co.

*Feb.* 13, 1836.

## Omnibus Concern

### GOING AHEAD!

THE Travelling Public, and all others who may desire Private Conveyance from Charlotte to any other place, are informed that the undersigned have added to their Omnibus establishment a splendid BAROUCHE and SULKEY, and ADDITIONAL HORSES, either for *Harness* or the *Saddle*—so that all who may desire accommodation in their line may be assured of receiving prompt attention for the time to come. B. P. BOYD & Co.

*Dec.* 23, 1835.

## NOTICE.

THE Celebrated Jack, SIR HENRY, will stand the ensuing Season at the following places, viz: At Charity Hill, the Subscriber's stable, 13 miles South of Charlotte, and at Lewis Dinkins's, 6 miles South of Charlotte, and will be let to Mares at the reduced price of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents the single leap, due at the time of service; Five Dollars the Season, due the first October next; and Eight Dollars to ensure a Mare to be with foal, the ensurance money to be due as soon as the Mare is discovered to be with foal—trading the Mare forfeits the ensurance in every instance. Any person putting three mares, all their own, there will be a deduction made of one dollar on each mare. The Season will commence on the 28th of March, and end the 1st of July. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability for any that may occur.

JOHN W. POTTS.

February 17th, 1836.

## DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE Patent Vegetable Medicine Stomachica et Hepatica, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice.*

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient: thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

## DR. PETERS'

## Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills,

Are the cheapest and most approved **Family Medicine** ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievious bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicina Stomachica et Hepatica,*" for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

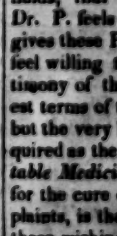
Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge on the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his Institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty-street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills, Price **50** CENTS.

These invaluable Medicines are sold in Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Concord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury by John Murphey, where numerous certificates of their efficacy can be seen.

JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS.

*Jan.* 1, 1836. 1-y



## *Taken Up*

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 12th instant, a negro boy named *ARCHER*, about five feet six inches high, dark complected, with a large scar on his forehead, and says he belongs to Richard Prior, a speculator, of Charlotte, Va. Clothes very ragged. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, *Jailor.*

*Oct.* 12, 1835. 63-tf

## WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## *Mallard Creek Classical* SCHOOL.

THE fifth session of this School will commence on Monday, the 4th of January. The subscriber hopes, by the experience he has obtained, and by untiring devotion to his business, to merit a share of public patronage.

All persons wishing information in regard to the school, are referred to the patrons of the subscriber. S. W. ERWIN.

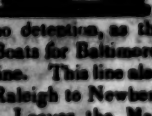
*Dec.* 28, 1835. 74tf

## *A Splendid Line of* BACKS,

FROM

**Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.**

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements, and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Backs possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that *great desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern.



Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP.*

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS.* All intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to enter to *Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.

*April* 11, 1835. '60—1y

*The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to* $19 50, *as follows:*

From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, . . $
Blakely to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare, 3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, 1
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, 5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, . . . . . 9

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is *Four Dollars.*

## Sheriff Deeds for Sale.

## State of the Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—FEBRUARY 23.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy, Peach, | 60 a 50 | Nails, cut, | 6½ a 7 |
| " Apple, | 27 a 30 | Sugar, brown, | 11 a 12 |
| Bacon, | 9 a 11 | " Lump, | 15 |
| Beeswax, | 22½ a 23 | " Loaf, | 16 a 17 |
| Coffee, | 12 a 14½ | Salt, | 65 a 70 |
| Cotton, | 15 a 15¼ | Wheat, | a 1 15 |
| Corn, | 60 a 00 | Whiskey, | 30 a 00 |
| Flaxseed | a 1 25 | Tobacco, (leaf) | 5½ a 6 |
| Flour, | $6½ a $6¾ | Wool, | 18 a 20 |
| Feathers, | 00 a 40 | Cotton Bagging, | 25 a 30 |
| Iron, | 4½ a 5 | Bale Rope | 10 a 12 |
| Molasses, | 36 a 37 | | |

Coffee and Sugar continue to rise in New York. The latter is up to 10½ to 11 cents.—*Observer.*

CHERAW—FEBRUARY 22.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon, | 11 a 12½ | Molasses, | 40 a 45 |
| Bagging, | 20 a 28 | Nails, | 7½ a 8 |
| Coffee, | 14 a 17 | Rope, | 11 a 12½ |
| Cotton, | 14 a 16½ | Sugar, brown, | 10 a 12½ |
| Corn, | 70 a 75 | " Loaf & Lump, | 00 a 00 |
| Flour, | 7 a 8 | Salt, Liverpool, | 75 a 00 |
| Iron, | 4½ a 5½ | " in sacks 4 bs 2 | 2 a 0 |

Cotton is brisk at our quotation; prime lots would probably command 15½.—*Gaz.*

CAMDEN—FEBRUARY 27.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton, | 14 a 17½ | Bacon, cwt. | 00 a 12½ |
| Corn, bush. | 75 a 87 | Whiskey, | 35 a 00 |
| Wheat, | $1½ a $1½ | Brandy, Peach, | 00 a 00 |
| Flour, country, | $8½ a 00 | " Apple, | 00 a 00 |

Cotton.—This article has come in as freely this week as any time during this season, and prices have been constantly advancing. We quote sales 14 to 17½ cents.—*Journal.*

COLUMBIA—FEBRUARY 26.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon, | 00 a 12½ | Nails, | 8 a 10 |
| Beeswax, | 19½ a 15 | Salt, in sacks, | 2½ a 2¾ |
| Bale Rope, | 13½ a 14 | " in bulk, | 75 a 00 |
| Bagging, Hemp, | 28 a 00 | Sugar, Loaf, | 18 a 24 |
| " Tow, | 24 a 25 | " Brown, | 13 a 15 |
| Cotton, | 11½ a 16½ | " N. Orleans, | 13 a 13 |
| Coffee, | 14 a 17 | " St. Croix, | 13 a 15 |
| Corn, | 87½ a 00 | " W. Hava | 17 a |
| Flour, Country, | 00½ a 9 | Tallow, | 11 a 12 |
| Iron, Swedes, | 5½ a 00 | Whiskey, | 45 a 50 |
| " Country, | 4 a 4½ | | |

Cotton.—Our last quotations have been kept up during the past week. The purchases from Saturday last inclusive, amount to 2385 bales.

Sugar.—This article is in great demand. The prices in every description has advanced.—*Telescope.*